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21 April 1970

**MILITARY ASSISTANCE
and
FOREIGN MILITARY SALES
FACTS**

March 1970

This booklet is a compilation of all releasable information, both narrative and statistical, about the Military Assistance and Foreign Military Sales Programs. Earlier editions of this annual publication are no longer available.

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
(International Security Affairs)

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UNITED STATES COLLECTIVE DEFENSE ARRANGEMENTS

The map illustrates the United States' collective defense arrangements across the world. Key treaties and their associated regions are as follows:

- NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY:** Connects to various countries in Europe and North America.
- RIO TREATY:** Connects to countries in South America.
- ANZUS TREATY:** Connects to Australia and New Zealand.
- SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY:** Connects to several countries in Southeast Asia.
- PHILIPPINE TREATY:** Connects to the Philippines.
- REPUBLIC OF CHINA TREATY:** Connects to Taiwan.
- JAPANESE TREATY:** Connects to Japan.
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA TREATY:** Connects to South Korea.

Legend:

- U.S. and countries with which it has mutual defense treaties (unshaded)
- Communist (shaded)

(Apr 4, 1949)

* The British government of Lloyd George excluded from participation in the post-war American system by the creation of the League of Nations of Communists and Ministers of Finance. Article of the League in January 1917, which was compared with the League of Nations in the U.S. Treaty.

(Sept. 2, 1947)

SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY

(Sept. 8, 1954)

Australia (37)
France (11)
New Zealand (36)
Pakistan (42)
Philippines (38)
Thailand (41)
United Kingdom (5)
United States (1)

TREATY

(Sept 1, 1951)

Australia (37)
New Zealand (36)
United States (1)

REPUBLIC OF KOREA TREATY

(Oct 1, 1953)

Korea Rep. of (40)
United States (1)

REPUBLIC OF CHINA TREATY

China Rep. of (43)
United States (1)

PHILIPPINE TREATY

PHILIPPINE TREATY
(Aug 30, 1961)
Philippines (38)
United States (1)

JAPANESE TREATY

Japanese Treaty
(Jan 19, 1960)
Japan (39)
United States (1)

NOTE: Although the United States is not a member of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), it participates in several of its committees. CENTO membership is comprised of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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FY 1971 MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Military Assistance Program (MAP) has, for twenty years, served the national interest effectively and consistently by promoting both the security and the foreign policy of the United States. Today, its role is more significant than ever because the Nixon Doctrine places new and greater emphasis on the contribution of allied and friendly forces to their own national and common defense. The key elements of that doctrine are stated as follows:

"The United States will keep all its treaty commitments.

"We shall provide a shield if a nuclear power threatens the freedom of a nation allied with us, or of a nation whose survival we consider vital to our security and the security of the region as a whole.

"In cases involving other types of aggression we shall furnish military and economic assistance when requested and as appropriate. But we shall look to the nation directly threatened to assume the primary responsibility of providing the manpower for its defense."

Many nations which are willing and able to provide that manpower lack the means to convert it into properly equipped and well-trained armed forces. By furnishing the materiel and related training support essential to develop and maintain such forces, the Military Assistance Program serves as a key instrument of the Nixon Doctrine. It is for this reason that MAP assumes new importance in the spectrum of national security and foreign policy initiatives through which the Administration seeks to reduce both the total cost of an adequate defense posture and our involvement and our presence in other nations' affairs.

Attainment of that dual objective depends upon allied and friendly armed forces protecting their own homelands from external aggression and externally supported internal subversion. However, many of our most willing and potentially helpful friends and allies simply do not have the resources or technical capabilities to assume greater responsibility for their own defense. Unless we help provide them further assistance, the basic policy of decreasing direct U.S. involvement cannot be successful. It is therefore very much in the self-interest of the United States to provide, through the Military Assistance Program, equipment and training required to realize the full potential contribution of indigenous forces to the defense of their nations' territorial integrity and the maintenance of internal security.

In light of these considerations, it becomes readily apparent that the recent trend toward lower and lower program levels is inconsistent with current national security and foreign policy. More, rather than less, military assistance is needed to support the Nixon Doctrine. Both the impact of past cuts in annual budget requests and limited present fund availability are inhibiting factors in efforts to put the Military Assistance Program, in conjunction with U.S. credit financed military sales, to optimum use in facilitating the assumption of greater self-defense responsibilities by allied and friendly forces.

The proposed fiscal year 1971 allocation of military assistance as set forth in this document is the product of many hard choices involved in developing a program as consistent with current national policy and objectives as possible within the limits of the \$350 million authorized for FY 1971. It does not appear to provide the level of support essential to effective implementation of the Nixon Doctrine. Accordingly, as indicated in the President's Budget, "an additional authorization and a budget amendment for grant military assistance may be transmitted to the Congress if a further review of our needs indicates that such a request is justified."

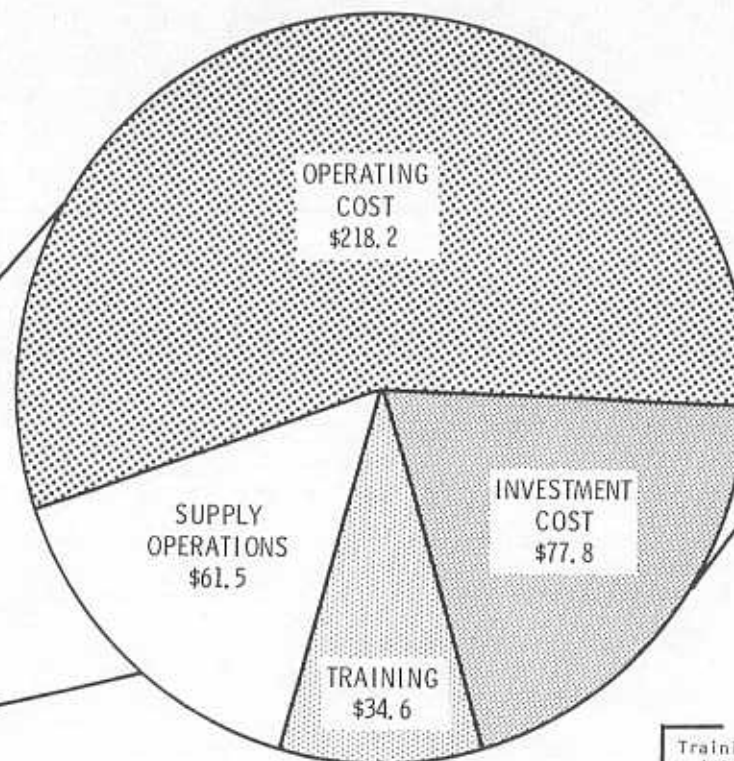
Meanwhile, the program presented at this time is based on the premise that the full \$350 million authorized will be appropriated, and that estimated reappropriations, recoupments and reimbursements in the amount of \$42 million will bring total obligation authority to \$392 million for grant military assistance. The manner in which this anticipated total fund availability is allocated reflects certain controlling factors which allow little latitude for application of assets in accordance with the broader and more far-reaching objectives of both the program itself and the Nixon Doctrine. Chief among these factors is the inescapable need to use all but \$77.8 million of the \$392 million total for operations and maintenance costs, training and supply operations - all of which must be funded first merely to preserve the status quo. This means that 80% of the proposed worldwide program represents a holding action, and that only 20% can be devoted to investment in equipment urgently needed, and long overdue, for force improvement.

Another factor having significant impact on the shaping of the proposed program is the very high proportion of total assets which, for obvious reasons, has had to be allocated to forward defense and base rights countries. The former - Korea, the Republic of China, Turkey and Greece - account for 71.6% of the \$392 million total; and the latter - claim another 9.7%.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROPOSED FY 1971 MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

\$392.0 Million

Operating costs represent the value of equipment, supplies, and services required to operate and maintain the capability of country assets, low unit value secondary items and all expendables-except war reserve ammunition, initial stockage level of spare parts and secondary items programmed as a part of a major item or system investment.



Investment costs represent the value of equipment, supplies and services which increase the force capability, including initial unit equipment, war reserves of equipment and ammunition, replacement of obsolescent equipment by improved types, the initial stockage level of spare parts programmed for shipment concurrent with related major items, and all construction.

Supply operations represent the costs of packing, crating, handling and transportation incurred in the issue and transfer of materiel; and logistics management expenses (exclusive of military pay and allowances) incurred by MAP activities in the areas of procurement operations, supply management, requisition control and processing, and related services.

Notes: Does not add due to rounding.

Training includes formal or informal instruction of foreign students in the United States or overseas by officers or employees of the United States, contract technicians, contractors (including instruction at civilian institutions), or by correspondence courses, technical, educational, or information publications and media of all kinds, training aid, orientation, training exercise, and military advice to foreign military units and forces.

These percentages represent the overriding need to concentrate effort on highest priority objectives, and to use limited funds available in the manner best calculated to serve the most crucial national interests.

In the case of the four forward defense countries, for which MAP grant aid is programmed, past cuts in budget requests have prevented progress with planned modernization of forces. First priority must therefore be given to preventing a degradation of their capabilities; and, although not possible within the limits of the present program, accelerated progress toward their modernization would not only be highly desirable but clearly consistent with the Nixon Doctrine. The importance of these considerations is clearly apparent in the fact that almost two-thirds of the total worldwide program is allocated to two of the four forward defense countries - Korea and Turkey - whose sizeable and effective forces make a major contribution to the defense of strategically vital areas.

The fact that more than 80% of the total program is claimed by the forward defense and base rights countries reduces programming flexibility to 20%. In other words, just as only 20% of total assets can be used for investment items, all other countries and non-regional expenses must be provided for out of 20% of total funds available for the worldwide program. Flexibility is further reduced because most of the non-regional items are also irreducible. The net result is that the total amount remaining to be divided among 28 countries and five area programs is \$49.2 million, or 12.6% of the total obligational authority requested for FY 1971.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, out of a total of 35 individual country programs (including those for forward defense and base rights countries), 19 amount to less than \$1 million each; another nine to less than \$5 million each; and five to between \$12 and \$25 million. Only two amount to \$100 million or more. The limited size of the great majority of these individual country programs makes mandatory careful and selective application of available assets in support of relatively modest but realistic objectives. The programs discussed in the regional and country narrative pages of this document have been screened against this criterion and in the light of the predominant U.S. foreign policy and security interests in each case.

These interests are also reflected in both the geographical distribution of the proposed program and the continuing emphasis placed on the training of foreign military personnel. With respect to the geographical distribution, the breakout is:

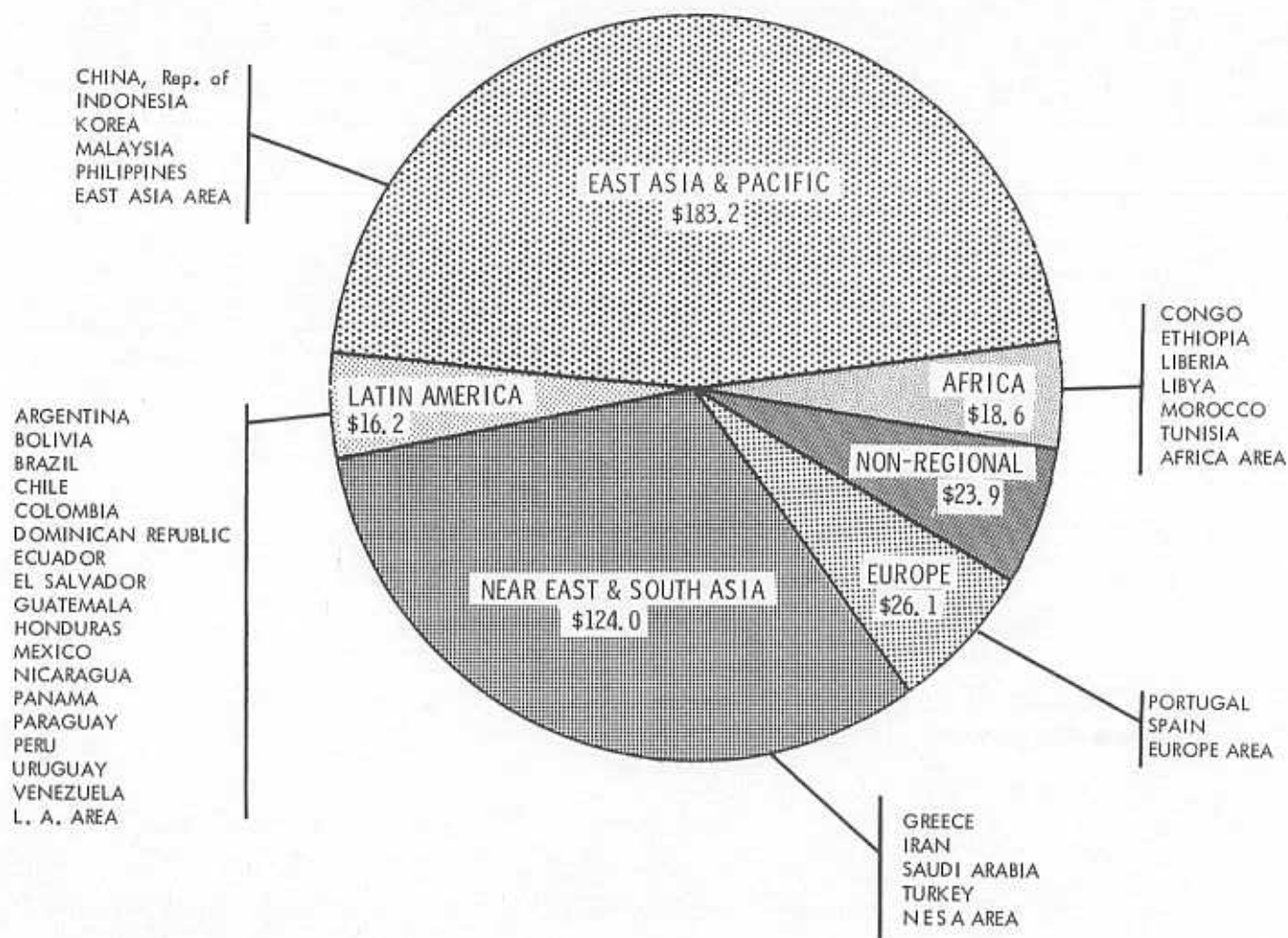
Region	\$ Millions	Percentage of TOA
East Asia and Pacific	183.2	46.7
Near East/South Asia	124.0	31.6
Europe	26.1	6.7
Africa	18.6	4.8
Latin America	16.2	4.1
Non-Regional	23.9	6.1

As for training, long experience has indicated that this is one of the most productive forms of military assistance investment in that it fosters attitudes on the part of trainees and participants in orientation visits to the United States which lead to better mutual understanding and greater cooperation in collective security undertakings. The proposed FY 1971 program therefore includes as much training as can be provided within fund availability and the restriction on the number of foreign military students to be trained in the United States imposed by the new Section 510 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969. All 35 individual country programs include training, and twelve of them provide only training. Twelve additional countries may also be offered small amounts of training in the United States but for only a few of their military personnel. Such training and related orientation visits to the United States are provided for in the area programs sections of the respective regional tables and narratives.

The foregoing discussion of the proposed fiscal year 1971 Military Assistance Program has addressed the proposed allocation of total obligational authority which would result from appropriation of the requested, and already authorized, \$350 million. It has emphasized the fact that this \$392 million is not adequate to permit optimum use of military assistance in support of either the program's broader and more far-reaching objectives or the Nixon Doctrine. Fortunately, therefore, efforts along other lines to augment the amount of materiel which may be used to increase that support are proving productive.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROPOSED FY 1971 MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

\$392.0 Million



One such source is Department of Defense stocks in long supply and excess which can be used to meet valid MAP requirements without reimbursement. While these are being used to good effect, they cannot be depended upon to meet specific needs that must be fulfilled now. Nor can they be expected, except in isolated cases, to supply newer types of equipment to replace major items in foreign country inventories that are rapidly approaching wear-out and obsolescence. Much of the materiel supplied from this source, and particularly major items, requires extensive repair or overhaul and, in some cases, is useable only as a source of spare parts through cannibalization. Thus, its "utility value," or the real extent to which it meets a MAP requirement, is in the overall only about 30% of its acquisition cost. The same criteria and legislative restric-

tions which govern the allocation MAP grant aid apply to the distribution of materiel from this source.

Both the proposed allocation of appropriated funds set forth on an illustrative basis in this document, and optimum use of Department of Defense stocks in long supply and excess, are directed toward the single objective of strengthening the capability of allied and friendly forces which are expected to assume increasing responsibility for their own and the common defense. The contribution of the Military Assistance Program to the attainment of this important national objective is clearly consistent with current security and foreign policy of the United States.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FUNDS

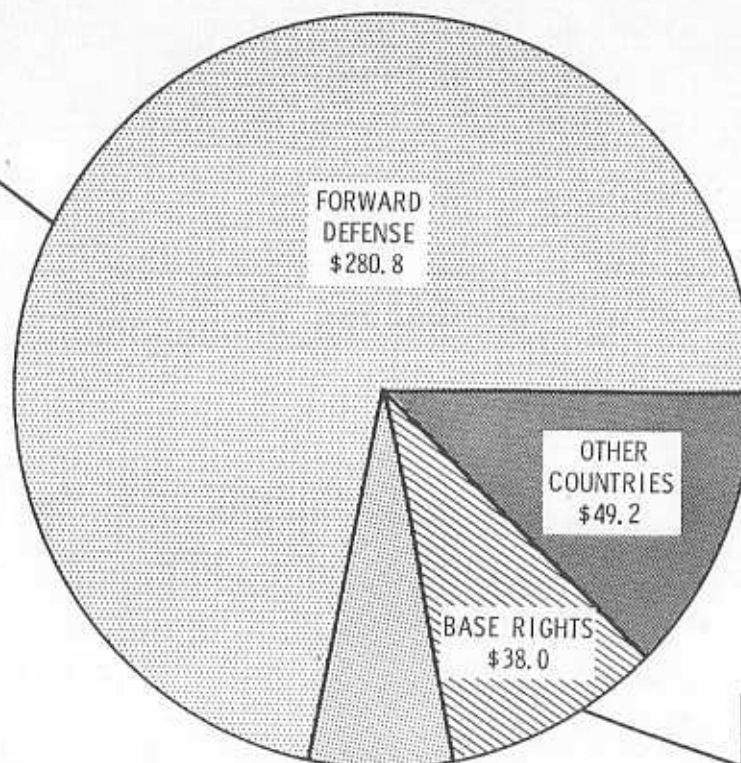
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 1969	FY 1970 As Submitted to Congress	FY 1970 As of 1 Feb 70	FY 1971 Proposed
Appropriation (NOA)	375.0	425.0	350.0	350.0
Reappropriation	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0
Recoupments	68.5	48.0	47.9	31.0
Reimbursements	<u>6.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Total - Funds Available for Grant Aid	<u>454.8</u>	<u>484.0</u>	<u>409.0</u>	<u>392.0</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROPOSED FY 1971 MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

\$392.0 Million

Forward Defense programs provide appropriate military assistance to countries which, because of their geographical proximity to the USSR and Communist China, are exposed to direct threat of Communist aggression but do not have the resources to provide alone for their own external and internal security; these countries are Korea, Turkey, Greece, and Rep. of China.



Other Country programs provide modest amounts of military assistance to a number of underdeveloped and emerging nations where it is important to the security interests of the U.S. to preserve and encourage resistance to the extension of Communist influence.

Base Rights programs provide military assistance to countries in which the United States has access to bases and installations which are still essential to optimum deployment of U.S. strength.

Non-Regional programs provide for certain program costs which cannot be related to a specific country or region. Included are such items as overall administrative and training costs and supply operations costs for delivery of residual balances of supplies for countries no longer having active materiel programs.

Note: Does not add due to rounding.

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS BY REGIONS

(Dollars in Millions)

Region	FY 1950 - 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1950 - 1969	30 June 69 Undelivered Balance	FY 1970	FY 1971
East Asia	8,382.3	536.7	472.6	365.1	357.6	202.7	10,317.0	280.8	189.7	183.2
Near East & South Asia	5,104.0	215.6	278.0	257.4	157.7	160.5	6,172.7	307.1	128.9	124.0
Europe	14,091.1	48.6	59.1	40.2	4.5	4.3	14,248.2	17.0	26.1	26.3
Africa	136.5	24.9	26.7	33.5	20.4	21.3	263.2	24.0	18.5	18.6
Latin America	510.9	67.0	79.4	55.6	26.8	22.8	762.3	37.5	18.5	16.2
Non-Regional & Other	2,758.7	94.7	110.4	-11.2	23.8	38.2	3,014.7	-17.3	27.3	23.9
MAP GRAND TOTAL	30,983.1	987.7	1,026.0	740.7	590.9	449.7	34,778.1	648.9	409.0	392.0

Note No. 1: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Note No. 2: Minus figures result from application of MAP assets paid from prior year funds.

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS BY CATEGORY

(Dollars in Millions)

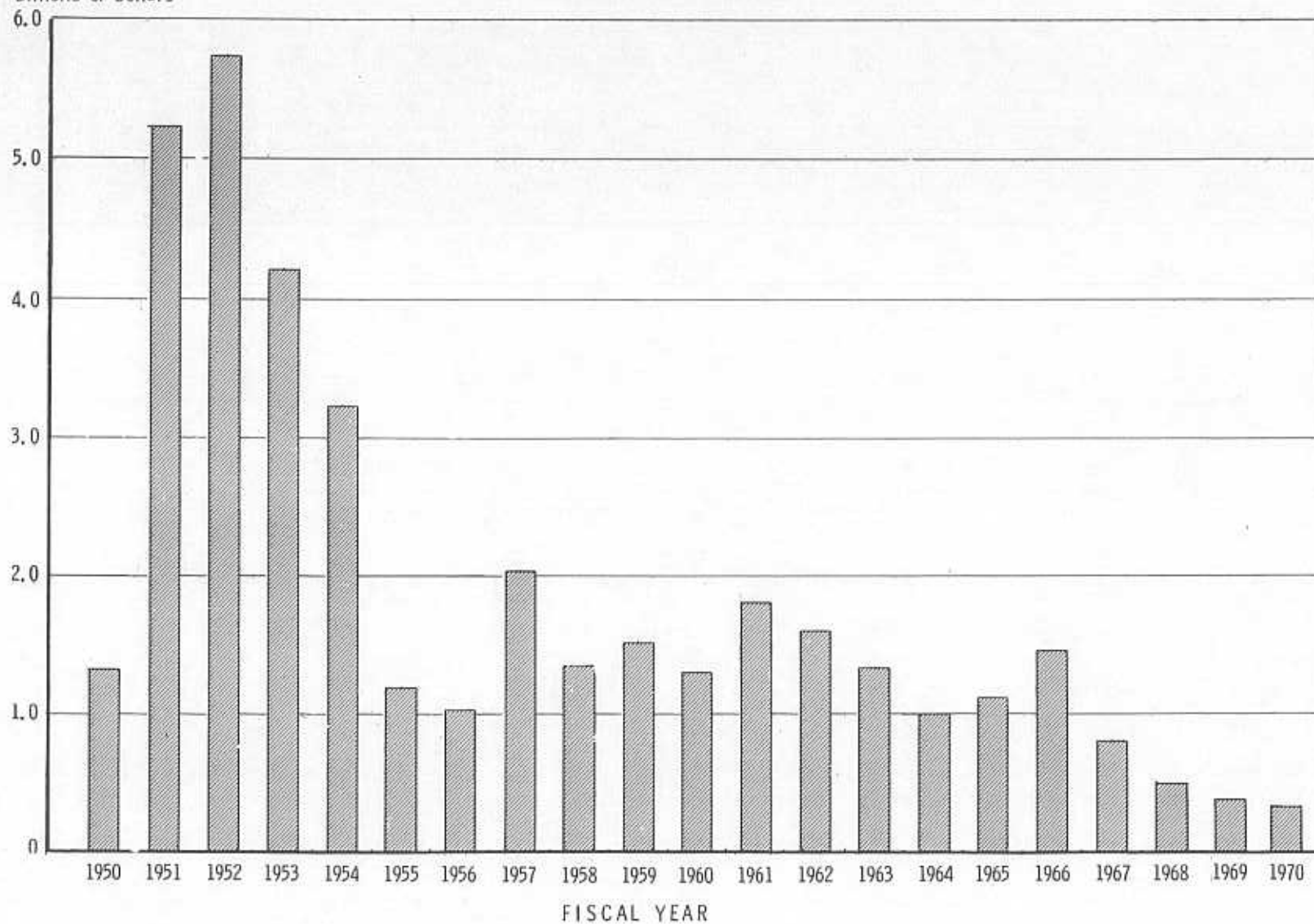
Categories	FY 1950 - 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1950 - 1969	30 June 69 Undelivered Balance	FY 1970	FY 1971
Aircraft	6,290.5	182.2	143.5	124.6	120.9	51.8	6,913.5	152.3	58.3	63.3
Ships	1,641.5	30.2	84.0	46.3	26.5	14.2	1,842.7	49.2	19.1	23.4
Vehicles and Weapons	7,090.2	142.4	182.0	103.6	89.5	77.7	7,685.4	137.7	67.3	62.4
Ammunition	4,055.9	104.2	69.7	74.4	48.2	34.0	4,386.4	57.9	23.8	23.0
Missiles	1,297.2	4.7	11.5	9.9	5.2	4.7	1,333.2	7.8	6.3	9.0
Communications Equipment	1,849.8	58.1	68.5	44.0	43.6	24.7	2,088.7	77.7	27.4	23.0
Other Equip & Supplies	2,241.6	118.2	126.9	107.9	88.7	76.9	2,760.2	116.0	60.3	57.3
Construction	474.8	21.0	10.1	1.9	1.5	.2	509.5	4.6	-	-
Repair & Rehab of Equip	614.4	21.0	31.6	10.2	9.3	6.9	693.4	22.3	11.7	9.2
Supply Operations	1,885.2	135.1	130.5	82.1	63.5	66.3	2,362.7	-	70.4	61.5
Tech Assistance & Sp Svcs	2,558.2	103.9	108.2	87.4	52.7	51.9	2,962.3	23.4	27.6	25.4
Training	983.7	66.5	59.5	48.3	41.3	40.3	1,239.6	-	36.9	34.6
MAP GRAND TOTAL	30,983.1	987.7	1,026.0	740.7	590.9	449.7	34,778.1	648.9	409.0	392.0

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1950 - FY 1970

Billions of Dollars

(Billions of Dollars)



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF MAP AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

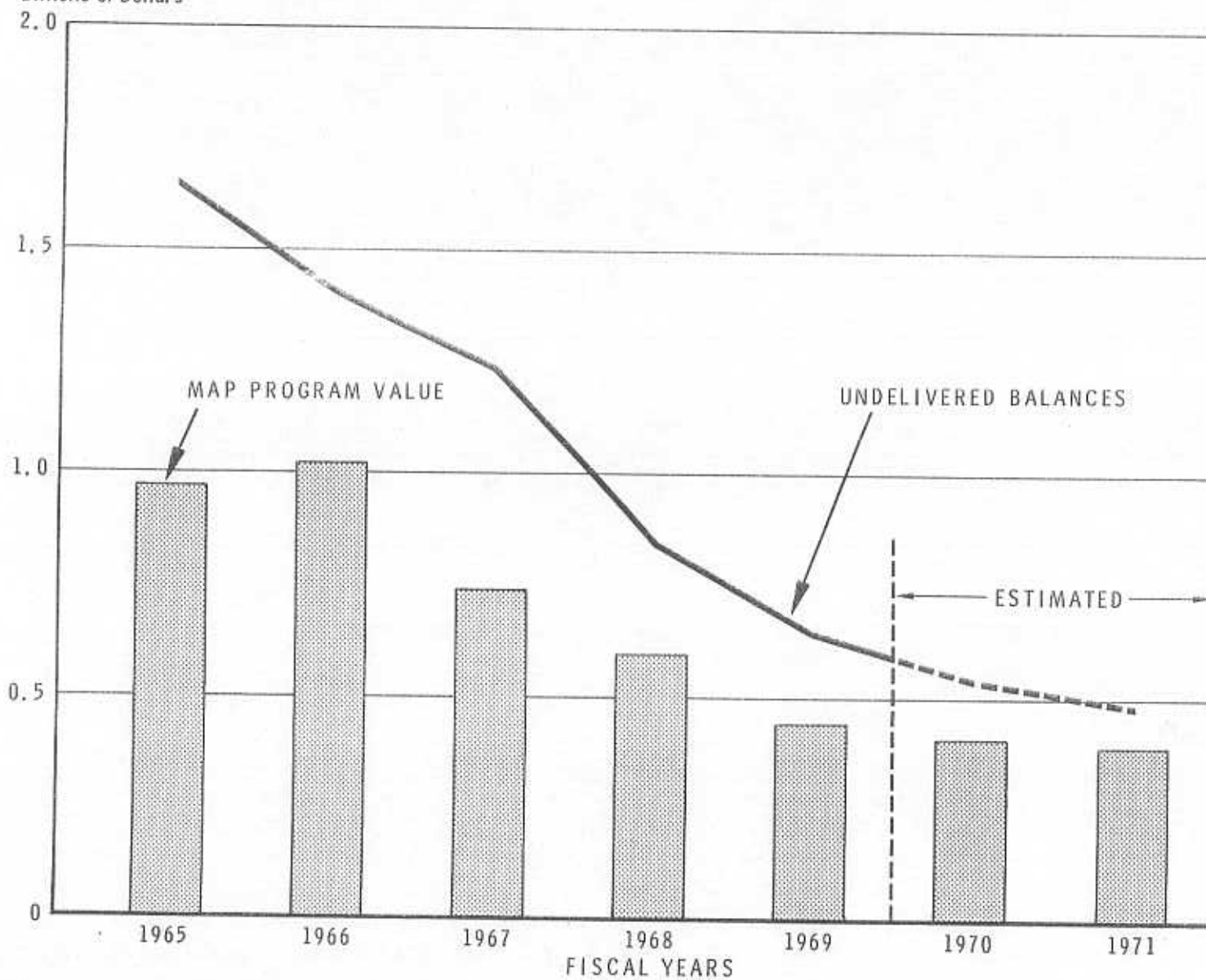
(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Executive Branch Request	Congress	Authorization			Appropriation		
			Amount	P.L. No.	Presidential Signature	Amount	P.L. No.	Presidential Signature
1950	\$1,400.0	81st	\$1,314.0	329	10/6/49	\$1,314.0	430	10/28/50
1951	5,222.5	81st	1,222.5 4,000.0	621 843	7/26/50 9/27/50	1,222.5 4,000.0	759 843	9/6/50 9/27/50
1952	6,303.0	82nd	5,997.6	165	10/10/51	5,744.0	249	10/31/51
1953	5,425.0	82nd	4,598.4	400	6/16/53	4,219.8	549	7/15/52
1954	4,274.5	83rd	3,681.5	118	6/16/53	3,230.0	218	8/7/53
1955	1,778.3	83rd	1,991.0	665	8/26/54	1,192.7	778	9/3/54
1956	1,595.2	84th	1,450.2	138	7/8/55	1,022.2	208	8/2/55
1957	2,925.0	84th	2,225.0	726	7/18/56	2,017.5	853	7/21/56
1958	1,900.0	85th	1,600.0	141	8/14/57	1,340.0	279	9/3/57
1959	1,800.0	85th	1,605.0	477	6/30/58	1,515.0	853	8/28/58
1960	1,600.0	86th	1,400.0	108	7/24/59	1,300.0	383	9/28/59
1961	2,000.0	86th	a/			1,800.0	704	9/2/60
1962	1,885.0	87th	1,700.0	195	9/4/61	1,600.0	329	9/30/61
1963	b/	87th	1,700.0	195	9/4/61	1,325.0	872	10/23/62
1964	1,405.0	88th	1,000.0	205	12/16/63	1,000.0	258	1/6/64
1965	1,055.0	88th	1,055.0	633	10/7/64	1,055.0 75.0 g/	634 374	10/7/64 3/25/66
1966	1,170.0	89th	1,170.0	171	9/6/65	1,170.0 300.0 g/	273 374	10/20/65 3/25/66
1967	917.0	89th	875.0	583	9/19/66	792.0	691	10/15/66
1968	620.1 d/	90th	510.0	137	11/14/67	400.0 100.0 g/	249 392	1/2/68 7/6/68
1969	420.0	90th	375.0	554	10/8/68	375.0	581	10/17/68
1970	425.0 g/	91st	350.0	175	12/30/69	350.0 g/	194	2/9/70

- a/ The Mutual Security Act of 1959, PL 86-108 approved July 24, 1959, states "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal years 1961 and 1962 such sums as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the purpose of this chapter, which sums shall remain available until expended."
- b/ Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 authorized \$1,700.0 million, no executive branch request for authorization required.
- c/ A total of \$375.0 million appropriated under PL 89-374 dated March 25, 1966 for liquidation of obligations and/or reservations incurred pursuant to authority in Section 510 of the FAA of 1961, as amended during FY 1965 (\$75.0 million) and FY 1966 (\$300.0 million).
- d/ Includes \$24.1 million for U.S. support of International Military Headquarters added to the original request of \$596.0 due to Congressional action.
- e/ Supplemental appropriations act included funds for additional military assistance for Korea.
- f/ Initial request of \$375 million increased by \$50 million for total request of \$425 million for FY 1970.
- g/ Includes \$50.0 million for Korea.

TREND OF MAP PROGRAM VALUE AND UNDELIVERED BALANCES

Billions of Dollars



SUMMARY STATUS OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FUNDS

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 1950- 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1970 (estimate)	FY 1971 (estimate)
Appropriation	33,842.8	1,130.0	1,470.0	792.0	500.0	375.0	350.0	350.0
Financing Adjustments:								
Unobligated balance, start of year	N/A	1.0	21.3	11.1	11.9	5.0	5.1	5.0
Reimbursements	28.3	3.0	6.3	8.2	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.0
Transfers and other adjustments	- 2,649.8	6.3	- 707.3	- 67.0	- 260.5	-	-	-
Unobligated balance, end of year	- 1.0	- 21.3	- 11.1	- 11.9	- 5.0	- 5.1	-5.0	-
Net obligations/reservations	31,220.3	1,119.0	779.1	732.4	252.7	381.1	356.1	361.0
Unpaid obligations/reservations, start of year	N/A	1,845.2	1,762.5	1,510.0	1,346.5	974.2	739.0	624.1
Gross expenditures	-29,375.0	-1,201.7	-1,031.6	-895.9	-625.0	-616.4	-471.0	-426.0
Balance unpaid obligations/reservations	1,845.2	1,762.5	1,510.0	1,346.5	974.2	739.0	624.1	559.1
Less: unpaid deliveries	-71.3	-109.2	-103.1	-106.9	-116.9	-90.1	-82.0	-81.0
Undelivered balance	1,773.9	1,653.3	1,406.9	1,239.6	857.3	648.9	542.1	478.1

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.
NA Not Applicable

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DELIVERIES/EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950 - 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1950 - 1969
<u>East Asia</u>							
Cambodia	86.8	.3	-	-	-	-	87.1
China, Rep of	2,088.4	84.8	76.5	70.4	115.0	55.3	2,490.4
Indochina	709.6	-	-	-	-	-	709.6
Indonesia	60.4	2.1	.7	.7	3.1	3.8	70.7
Japan	790.8	29.6	1.2	29.1	3.6	.3	854.5
Korea	1,830.6	173.1	153.1	149.8	197.4	210.0	2,714.0
Malaysia	-	*	.2	.2	.2	.2	.8
Philippines	279.1	18.2	26.0	21.0	29.1	18.8	392.3
Thailand	467.7	36.4	40.8	44.6	-	-	589.4
Vietnam	1,031.7	274.7	169.9	-	-	-	1,476.3
East Asia Area **	<u>434.9</u>	<u>59.3</u>	<u>68.3</u>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>651.1</u>
East Asia Total	7,779.9	678.4	536.6	398.8	351.5	291.0	10,036.2
<u>Near East & South Asia</u>							
Afghanistan	2.8	.1	.2	.1	.3	.3	3.8
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	*	.1	.1
Greece	1,128.0	104.0	78.7	44.0	45.0	56.2	1,456.0
India	Δ	Δ	Δ	2.1	.2	1.0	Δ
Iran	583.3	49.9	41.1	41.1	38.7	50.9	805.1
Iraq	46.1	.2	.2	.1	*	-	46.7
Jordan	28.7	4.6	2.8	11.9	2.1	1.8	52.0
Lebanon	8.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	9.0
Nepal	Δ	Δ	Δ	.5	.5	.2	Δ
Pakistan	Δ	Δ	Δ	*	.1	.1	Δ
Saudi Arabia	29.9	.8	1.5	.8	1.0	.6	34.6
Syria	*	*	*	*	*	-	.1
Turkey	2,095.8	118.4	100.5	118.5	130.9	108.8	2,672.8
Yemen	-	*	-	-	-	-	*
NESA Area * *	<u>711.8</u>	<u>62.2</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>.2</u>	<u>.1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>785.6</u>
NESA Total X	4,635.0	340.4	231.6	219.4	219.1	220.2	5,865.6
<u>Europe</u>							
Austria	Δ	Δ	*	*	*	*	Δ
Belgium	1,229.2	4.8	1.6	.1	1.9	*	1,237.6
Denmark	542.1	48.1	20.1	6.2	-	-	616.6
France	4,149.7	3.5	-	-	-	-	4,153.2
Germany	900.7	.1	-	-	-	-	900.8
Italy	2,200.0	81.6	3.2	4.2	-	-	2,289.0
Luxembourg	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	8.2
Netherlands	1,164.4	49.7	*	2.8	-	-	1,217.0
Norway	742.2	35.3	42.8	32.6	24.2	11.0	888.2
Portugal	299.5	7.5	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.7	316.5
Spain	456.5	40.6	35.5	8.0	11.8	15.0	567.4
United Kingdom	1,034.3	.2	-	-	-	-	1,034.5
Yugoslavia	693.9	-	-	-	-	-	693.9
Europe Area * *	<u>299.0</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>.9</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>308.3</u>
Europe Total X	13,719.5	275.4	106.1	56.9	42.3	30.8	14,231.0

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000.

** Includes classified data.

Δ Indicates classified data.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DELIVERIES/EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEARS (Continued)

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950 - 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1950 - 1969
Africa							
Cameroon	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Congo	5.1	2.3	3.6	5.1	3.8	2.1	21.9
Dahomey	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Ethiopia	72.6	8.3	10.8	8.9	17.4	11.4	129.3
Ghana	*	-	-	-	*	*	.1
Guinea	-	*	.7	.2	-	-	.9
Ivory Coast	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Liberia	2.7	.5	.5	1.3	1.1	.7	6.7
Libya	6.0	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.6	1.3	15.2
Mali	1.1	.5	.5	.7	-	-	2.8
Morocco	16.1	2.3	3.1	5.2	6.6	2.0	35.3
Niger	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Nigeria	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	*	1.2
Senegal	2.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	2.8
Sudan	.1	*	.3	.3	*	-	.7
Tunisia	14.2	.9	.6	.7	1.7	3.6	21.6
Upper Volta	.1	*	*	-	-	-	.1
Africa Area	-	-	-	-	*	.1	.1
Africa Total	120.6	17.3	22.2	25.2	32.6	21.3	239.2
Latin America							
Argentina	4.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	10.9	5.8	40.2
Bolivia	8.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	3.5	1.6	21.0
Brazil	159.7	11.4	9.5	13.4	12.6	6.6	213.3
Chile	59.9	6.3	8.4	4.8	7.5	2.7	89.4
Colombia	45.6	5.7	8.3	7.9	12.2	6.7	86.4
Costa Rica	1.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	-	1.8
Cuba	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	10.6
Dominican Republic	9.7	1.2	1.6	3.4	2.3	2.2	20.5
Ecuador	24.8	2.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.0	39.0
El Salvador	2.6	.8	.7	.6	.6	.3	5.7
Guatemala	6.7	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.1	14.2
Haiti	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
Honduras	3.0	.7	.7	1.0	1.0	.6	7.0
Jamaica	.2	.4	-	.3	.3	-	1.1
Mexico	.9	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.7
Nicaragua	5.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	.7	11.0
Panama	1.3	.2	.4	.5	.3	.4	3.0
Paraguay	2.1	.9	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	8.0
Peru	51.1	8.2	7.3	6.6	8.7	2.9	84.8
Uruguay	29.2	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.6	39.4
Venezuela	3.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	.9	8.6
Latin America Area	<u>7.4</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>.6</u>	<u>15.1</u>
Latin America Total	440.9	55.9	58.4	59.1	72.8	37.9	724.9
Non-Regional	<u>2,734.5</u>	<u>(131.7)</u>	<u>107.4</u>	<u>54.0</u>	<u>.4</u>	<u>(11.6)</u>	<u>2,753.1</u>
Grand Total	<u>29,430.5</u>	<u>1,235.7</u>	<u>1,062.4</u>	<u>813.5</u>	<u>718.7</u>	<u>589.4</u>	<u>33,850.1</u>

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000

() Indicates negative amounts.

DELIVERIES OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES BY FISCAL YEARS - UTILITY VALUE

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950-64	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1950-69
East Asia							
Cambodia	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	6.5
China, Rep of	212.8	1.8	6.5	1.1	11.4	29.9 30.0	263.6
Indochina	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	17.2
Indonesia	2.6	-	-	-	.1	.2	2.9
Japan	69.2	*	*	.1	.5	-	69.7
Korea	150.7	23.6	8.0	1.8	3.4	27.7	215.2
Philippines	37.5	.3	.6	1.2	2.0	1.3	42.9
Thailand	29.0	.9	1.2	2.6	-	-	33.6
Vietnam	70.3	29.9	.8	-	-	-	100.9
East Asia Area **	25.1	6.7	1.9	1.2	*	*	34.9
East Asia Total	620.8	63.2	18.9	8.0	17.4	59.4	787.8
Near East & South Asia							
Greece	60.5	5.6	2.7	4.2	2.5	22.1 25.6	101.0
India	*	*	*	1.6	-	-	*
Iran	38.1	.5	.6	.1	.9	1.9	42.0
Iraq	1.5	-	-	-	-	*	1.5
Jordan	.5	1.8	.1	1.0	.1	-	3.6
Lebanon	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.3
Nepal	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
Pakistan	*	*	*	-	-	-	*
Saudi Arabia	.6	*	-	.1	-	-	.7
Turkey	62.8	4.1	12.1	24.1	16.2	27.7	146.9
NESA Area **	26.1	2.6	2.0	-	*	-	32.3
NESA Total	190.4	14.7	17.4	31.1	19.6	55.2 57.8	320.5
Africa							
Cameroon	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
Congo	.1	1.1	.3	.3	*	*	1.7
Ethiopia	5.7	.3	.8	.6	.8	.5	8.5
Guinea	-	-	-	*	-	-	*
Liberia	*	*	*	*	*	*	.1
Libya	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	*	.7
Mali	-	*	*	.1	-	-	.1
Morocco	1.4	*	1.4	1.1	*	.1	4.2
Senegal	*	*	-	-	*	-	*
Tunisia	.2	*	-	*	*	.3	.6
Africa Total	7.7	1.6	2.5	2.2	1.0	1.0	15.8

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000.

** Includes classified data.

* Indicates classified data.

DELIVERIES OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES BY FISCAL YEARS - UTILITY VALUE (Continued)

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950-64	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1950-69
Europe							
Belgium	6.2	.1	.6	-	-	-	6.9
Denmark	7.9	*	-	.1	*	-	7.9
France	102.8	-	-	-	-	-	102.9
Germany	.7	-	-	-	-	-	.7
Italy	63.6	-	2.8	*	-	-	66.4
Luxembourg	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Netherlands	13.7	*	-	*	-	-	13.7
Norway	17.5	1.6	.1	.1	.2	-	19.5
Portugal	9.2	*	.1	.6	.1	.3	10.5
Spain	15.2	.3	*	1.0	.6	.5	17.7
United Kingdom	25.4	.8	-	-	-	-	26.2
Yugoslavia	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	15.1
Europe Area **	<u>4.3</u>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>4.3</u>
Europe Total	281.9	2.9	3.6	1.8	.9	.8	292.0
Latin America							
Argentina	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3	*	1.7
Bolivia	1.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	1.8
Brazil	23.9	.7	.8	1.2	1.5	-	28.1
Chile	9.1	.3	.2	*	.1	*	9.8
Colombia	4.2	.3	.4	.6	.5	.2	6.2
Costa Rica	.1	*	-	-	*	-	.1
Cuba	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
Dominican Republic	1.3	*	*	.1	*	.1	1.6
Ecuador	2.5	.4	.5	.3	.1	.1	3.9
El Salvador	.1	.1	*	*	*	*	.2
Guatemala	.7	.3	*	.2	.1	*	1.3
Haiti	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Honduras	.2	*	.1	.1	*	.1	.5
Jamaica	-	*	-	-	-	-	*
Mexico	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Nicaragua	.2	*	.1	*	*	*	.3
Panama	*	*	-	*	*	*	*
Paraguay	.4	*	*	.2	*	.1	.8
Peru	7.2	.3	.1	.1	.3	.3	8.3
Uruguay	2.8	.2	.1	.1	*	.2	3.4
Venezuela	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.3
Latin America Total	56.5	3.2	2.7	3.5	3.3	1.2	70.4
Non-Regional	<u>273.3</u>	*	<u>15.3</u>	<u>.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>	-	<u>291.9</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>1,430.5</u>	<u>85.6</u>	<u>60.4</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>45.3</u>	<u>117.3</u> 114.8	<u>1,785.8</u> 1752.5

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000.

** Includes classified data.

SUMMARY OF SELECTED ITEMS PROGRAMMED & DELIVERED UNDER MAP

Items	Programmed FY 1950-69	Delivered FY 1950-69	Undelivered 30 June 69
Fighter F-5	552	507	45
Fighter F-104	389	389	-
Fighter F-100	349	349	-
Fighter F-86	2,821	2,812	9
Fighter F-84	4,385	4,385	-
Fighter F-80	113	113	-
Cargo Aircraft	904	890	14
Trainer Aircraft	3,341	3,319	22
Helicopters	956	801	155
Observation Aircraft	1,892	1,891	1
Patrol Aircraft	588	588	-
Utility Aircraft	1,415	1,299	116
Destroyers	38	38	-
Submarines	24	24	-
Destroyer Escorts	62	62	-
Landing Ships	121	121	-
Landing Craft	1,430	1,424	6
Transports	20	20	-
Minelayers	16	16	-
Minesweepers	362	362	-
Patrol Craft	204	184	20
Net Laying Ships	12	12	-
Barges	18	18	-
Tugs	35	34	1
Personnel Carriers	4,321	3,108	1,213
Armored Cars	102	102	-
Self-Propelled Arty	2,166	1,609	357
Amph Landing Veh	214	210	4
Tanks	21,429	21,115	314
Tank Recovery Veh	1,328	1,272	56

Items	Programmed FY 1950-69	Delivered FY 1950-69	Undelivered 30 June 69
Trailers	81,507	77,223	4,284
1/4 Ton Trucks	131,330	128,201	3,129
3/4 Ton Trucks	61,246	60,991	255
1 Ton Trucks	7,533	6,835	698
2 1/2 Ton Trucks	158,165	153,734	4,431
5 Ton Trucks	16,533	15,496	1,037
Carbines (in thousands)	2,253	1,848	405
Rifles (in thousands)	2,401	2,095	306
Machine Guns	72,025	71,895	130
Submachine Guns	165,801	75,179	90,622
Mortars	29,626	29,594	32
75 mm Guns	6,225	6,225	-
90 mm Guns	2,630	2,630	-
155 mm Guns	729	729	-
105 mm Howitzers	5,309	5,195	114
155 mm Howitzers	3,306	3,302	4
8 inch Howitzers	247	212	35
Recoilless Rifles	7,493	6,766	727
NIKE Missiles	2,782	2,782	-
HAWK Missiles	1,668	1,666	2
JUPITER Missiles	57	57	-
SS-10/12 Missiles	6,904	6,904	-
THOR Missiles	72	72	-
TERRIER Missiles	114	114	-
TARTAR Missiles	100	100	-
SIDEWINDER Missiles	13,612	13,115	497
BULLPUP Missiles	3,840	1,286	2,554
HONEST JOHN Rockets	3,521	3,521	-
CORPORAL Missiles	113	113	-
Target Missiles	196	188	8

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER MAP - FY 1950-1969

Country	CONUS	Overseas	Total
Cambodia	215	122	337
China, Rep of	19,616	3,837	23,453
Indochina	408	26	434
Indonesia	2,599	396	2,995
Japan	9,643	5,637	15,280
Korea	20,688	9,120	29,808
Malaysia	180	18	198
Philippines	8,588	4,315	12,903
Thailand	7,559	2,577	10,136
Vietnam	10,587	3,411	13,998
Classified Countries	1,741	17,183	18,924
East Asia Total	81,824	46,642	128,466
Afghanistan	275	-	275
Ceylon	24	-	24
Greece	11,229	1,965	13,194
India *	24	-	24
Iran	8,173	1,712	9,885
Iraq	372	32	404
Jordan	407	12	419
Lebanon	169	1,188	1,357
Nepal *	11	-	11
Pakistan *	60	-	60
Saudi Arabia	984	216	1,200
Syria	23	-	23
Turkey	14,951	2,352	17,303
Yemen	5	-	5
Classified Countries	4,026	563	4,589
MESA Total	40,733	8,040	48,773
Austria **	39	-	39
Belgium	3,768	1,430	5,198
Denmark	3,836	874	4,710
France	12,600	1,742	14,342
Germany	1,190	434	1,624
Italy	8,144	1,219	9,363
Luxembourg	63	113	176
Netherlands	4,744	1,553	6,297
Norway	4,049	1,483	5,532
Portugal	2,047	580	2,627
Spain	6,599	1,205	7,804
United Kingdom	3,719	148	3,867
Yugoslavia	625	219	844

Country	CONUS	Overseas	Total
NATO Agencies	465	-	465
Classified Countries	372	11	383
Europe Total	52,260	11,011	63,271
Congo	158	69	227
Ethiopia	2,561	111	2,672
Ghana	96	-	96
Guinea	4	-	4
Liberia	376	-	376
Libya	422	31	453
Mali	55	5	60
Morocco	641	686	1,327
Nigeria	321	-	321
Senegal	12	-	12
Sudan	118	8	126
Tunisia	164	138	302
Upper Volta	20	-	20
Africa Total	4,948	1,045	5,993
Argentina	2,208	395	2,603
Bolivia	383	2,065	2,448
Brazil	5,496	800	6,296
Chile	2,467	1,508	3,975
Colombia	2,087	2,266	4,353
Costa Rica	33	496	529
Cuba	307	214	521
Dominican Republic	580	1,868	2,448
Ecuador	1,482	2,562	4,044
El Salvador	167	786	953
Guatemala	603	1,555	2,158
Haiti	444	60	504
Honduras	157	1,311	1,468
Mexico	368	202	570
Nicaragua	522	3,231	3,753
Panama	35	2,985	3,020
Paraguay	238	664	902
Peru	2,784	1,939	4,723
Uruguay	884	707	1,591
Venezuela	1,249	2,473	3,722
Latin America Total	22,494	28,087	50,581
GRAND TOTAL	202,259	94,828	297,087

* Fiscal years 1967-1969 only

** Fiscal years 1966-1969 only

FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

The growing importance of Foreign Military Sales (FMS) as an instrument of national policy is clearly apparent in light of the Nixon Doctrine. A key tenet of that doctrine is that "in cases involving other types of aggression (i.e., non-nuclear) we shall furnish military and economic assistance when requested and as appropriate. But we shall look to the nation directly threatened to assume the primary responsibility of providing the manpower for its defense." In his State of the Union Message, the President reiterated this principle, as follows:

"The nations of each part of the world should assume the primary responsibility for their own well-being; and they themselves should determine the terms of that well-being."

Attainment of the objectives embodied in the Nixon Doctrine is contingent upon both the willingness and the ability of allied and friendly nations to do more in their own and the common defense. Many, however, are handicapped by the fact that their manpower resources greatly exceed their financial or productive ability to arm and train that manpower. If the United States is successfully to promote its own objectives by giving these nations the needed tools, both Foreign Military Sales and grant aid provided through the Military Assistance Program (MAP) must be put to optimum use in fiscal years 1970 and 1971.

Considerations of self-interest thus point clearly to the desirability of seeing to it that allied and friendly forces have the military equipment and related training they need for their future efforts on behalf of their own security. The more rapidly their capabilities can be improved, the sooner it may be possible for the United States to reduce both the monetary and the manpower burden inherent in honoring international obligations. Competing claims on total national resources urgently needed to solve challenging problems at home make it especially important to employ the most economical possible means of attaining any single objective.

Accordingly, Foreign Military Sales must be substituted for grant aid under the Military Assistance Program whenever a country can afford to pay, on either a cash or a credit basis, for the equipment it needs to strengthen its defensive capabilities. Such a shift from recipient to purchasing nation status has already resulted in assumption of full responsibility for their own defense needs by a growing number of countries including Japan, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands and the United Kingdom. In the cases of Iran, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Brazil and

Chile, grant aid is now limited to small training programs. Other countries are also beginning to purchase an increasing proportion of their defense needs as grant aid is reduced or phased out.

In connection with this highly desirable shift from MAP to FMS as a source of military equipment and related training, it is important to note that it has not been accompanied by any trend toward an increase in the total of U.S. military exports. The combined total of grant aid and sales, both FMS and commercial, has averaged about ~~\$2.4 billion~~ annually for the past six years, and projections for fiscal years 1970 and 1971 indicate a continuation at this level. *billion*

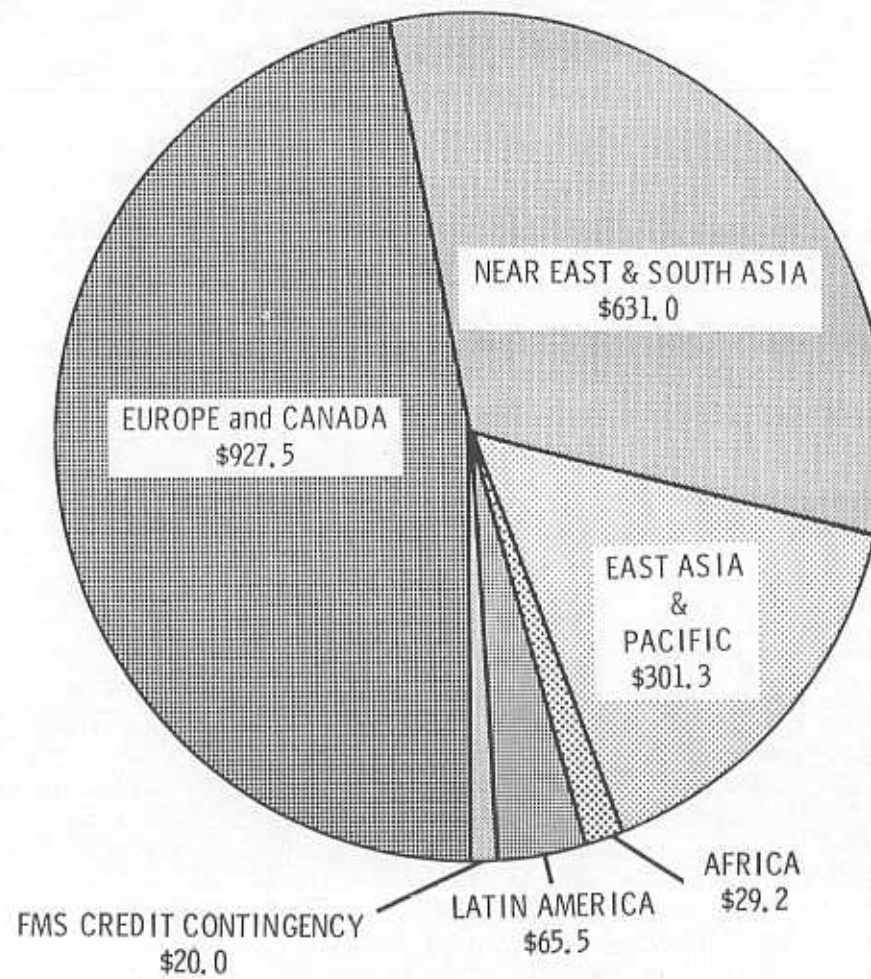
It should also be noted that, within the worldwide totals for sales over the period from FY 1965 to FY 1969, and projected for FY 1970 and FY 1971, there are trends toward decreasing sales to the more developed and industrialized nations and increasing sales to the less developed countries. These trends reflect both the greater reliance of developed and industrialized nations on their own productive capabilities and an improvement in the economies of developing countries which enables them to pay for a growing share of their defense needs.

Continued use of Foreign Military Sales to accelerate the phasing out of grant aid and to encourage trends consistent with the current national interest as expressed in the Nixon Doctrine, is predicated upon the illustrative programs shown by region in this document. Those projections indicate that total credit required to facilitate approved sales involving the Department of Defense will amount to \$350 million in FY 1970 and \$385 million in FY 1971. New obligational authority required to fund both the Government-financed portion of that credit and the guaranty of anticipated private financing of \$100 million in FY 1970 is \$275 million. For FY 1971, \$272.5 million will be required for the same purpose. The lesser amount for FY 1971 to support a greater amount of credit based on the expectation that private financing will increase from \$100 million in FY 1970 to \$150 million in FY 1971.

All of the credit to be extended under the authority of the Foreign Military Sales Act is, of course, associated with sales approved on the basis of criteria established by law and the Executive Branch. These criteria require, among other things, that sales offers be made only in answer to a prospective purchaser's inquiry or request; that the United States be satisfied that the foreign country requires and can afford

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTED FY 1971 MILITARY EXPORT SALES

\$1974.5 Million



what it seeks to purchase; and, above all, that the sale be consistent with the U.S. national interest and foreign policy. Careful application of the controls which insure compliance with such conditions precludes approval of any sales which might exacerbate regional tensions, contribute to arms races among neighboring nations or divert the limited resources of developing countries from urgently needed economic progress to unnecessary military expenditures.

Both the past distribution of Foreign Military Sales and the projections for the future set forth in this document reflect meticulous attention to both the criteria and the controls governing all military exports. Europe continues to be the principal purchaser of defense articles and services from the United States and, together with Canada, accounts for an average of approximately \$1 billion annually in FMS cash and direct commercial sales, neither of which involve U.S. Government credit or guaranty.

In the Middle East and South Asia, the transition from grant aid to sales is also largely completed; but countries in this area are still dependent on credit and credit guaranties provided by the U.S. Government for the acquisition of major items they need to modernize their forces. Sales to Africa and Latin America are, of course, governed both by the standard FMS criteria and controls and by specific legislative ceilings and other restrictions imposed by the Congress on grant aid as well as sales. Other countries are not, however, always so constrained with respect to the sales they make to lesser developed nations.

During the past five years, FY 1965 to FY 1969, Africa accounted for less than one per cent of total U.S. sales, and Latin America for less than two per cent. Although the progressive shift from grant aid to sales points to increased purchases by the less developed countries, projections for FY 1971 indicate that all sales to the African area will remain at less than two per cent of the total, while those to Latin America will probably represent about three per cent.

Military export sales to the East Asia and Pacific area have been and are largely in the form of FMS cash sales and direct commercial sales in which no FMS credit or guaranty is involved. No FMS credit has been extended to Australia since FY 1966. Japan produces most of the equipment it requires but depends heavily upon the United States for technical assistance, and purchases large quantities of components from the United States on an FMS cash or direct commercial basis. The Republic of China is now

able, on a limited basis, to pay for some of its defense equipment, but is able to do so only when such purchases are facilitated by the provision of U.S. Government credit or credit guaranties.

With respect to military exports in general, the United States prefers that sales of defense articles and services be made through commercial channels whenever practicable - that is, by U.S. industry directly to the foreign government. The International Traffic in Arms Regulation establishes U.S. Government control of sales made through commercial channels, and munitions control procedures as prescribed by the Department of State for the approval of export licenses are the mechanism employed in the controlling of such sales. After approval of an export license, the U.S. Government does not participate directly in the sales arrangements between the U.S. company and the foreign government unless advice or assistance is requested by one of the parties. The Department of State-including the Agency for International Development and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency-and the Department of Defense must, of course, approve all such sales in order to insure that they are in consonance with the foreign policy and security interests of the United States.

The percentage of military export sales in which the U.S. Government takes an active part by the provision of FMS credit or credit guaranty is relatively small. During fiscal year 1969, only ten of the 66 countries which made military purchases from the United States Government and commercial suppliers were provided with such credit or guaranty. Projections for fiscal year 1970 envision sales to 55 countries, of which 17 may receive credit or credit guaranties. For the six-year period from FY 1964 to FY 1969, cash sales made by the Department of Defense accounted for 65% of total military exports; another 15% represented sales involving U.S. Government credit or credit guaranty; and 20% took the form of commercial sales approved by the U.S. Government but made by the U.S. industry direct to foreign governments. Projected comparable percentages for fiscal year 1970 are: Department of Defense cash sales, 50%; sales involving U.S. Government credit or credit guaranty, 20%; and direct commercial sales, 30%.

Foreign Military Sales and the provision by the U.S. Government of credit or credit guaranties necessary to facilitate approved sales to countries which need help in making valid military purchases play an important part in supplementing and taking the place of grant aid under the Military Assistance Program. Judicious use of these twin instruments of national security and foreign policy is clearly in the best interest of the United States.

FOREIGN MILITARY CREDIT SALES FUNDS

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 1969	FY 1970 As Submitted to Congress	FY 1970 As of 1 Feb 70	FY 1971 Proposed
Credit Programs *	281.2	350.0	350.0	385.0
Private Financing	-55.3	-100.0	-100.0	-150.0
Government Financed	225.9	250.0	250.0	235.0
Guaranty of Private Financing	+13.8	+25.0	+25.0	+37.5
Appropriation (NOA)	239.7**	275.0	275.0	272.5

* DOD Credit sales only - excludes credit sales financed by Ex-Im Bank.

** \$296.0 million appropriated.

*Note
page in
this*

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF FOREIGN MILITARY SALES BY REGION

a/

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 1950 - 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1950 - 1969	Estimated FY 1970
Total East Asia	445.4	268.0	167.9	138.3	155.9	168.4	1,343.9	254.2
Cash	301.4	258.0	155.8	116.7	88.5	142.4	1,062.8	198.2
Credit	144.0	10.0	12.1	21.6	67.4	26.0	281.1	56.0
Total NESAs	221.8	154.0	336.8	358.9	337.7	647.7	2,056.9	479.3
Cash	128.8	72.9	67.3	102.8	177.4	424.4	973.6	248.3
Credit	93.0	81.1	269.5	256.1	160.3	223.3	1,083.3	231.0
Total Europe & Canada	4,015.4	793.1	1,197.1	563.8	519.5	833.0	7,921.9	524.8
Cash	3,905.2	793.1	1,197.1	563.8	519.5	833.0	7,811.7	524.8
Credit	110.2	-	-	-	-	-	110.2	-
Total Africa	9.2	6.1	2.4	38.5	3.1	21.3	80.6	16.4
Cash	4.8	.1	2.2	23.0	3.1	11.8	45.0	6.4
Credit	4.4	6.0	.2	15.5	-	9.5	35.6	10.0
Total Latin America	267.0	21.5	47.3	38.0	47.0	28.5	449.3	61.4
Cash	151.5	8.0	9.1	10.4	11.4	6.1	196.5	12.7
Credit	115.5	13.5	38.2	27.6	35.6	22.4	252.8	48.7
Total International Org.	136.2	5.5	25.9	45.0	29.9	32.9	275.4	-
Cash	112.9	5.5	25.9	45.0	29.9	32.9	252.1	-
Credit	23.3	-	-	-	-	-	23.3	-
Unallocated (FMS Credit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
GRAND TOTAL FMS	5,095.0	1,248.2	1,777.4	1,182.5	1,093.1	1,731.8	12,128.0	1,340.4
Cash	4,604.6	1,137.6	1,457.4	861.7	829.8	1,450.6	10,341.7	990.4
Credit	490.4	110.6	320.0	320.8	263.3	281.2	1,786.3	350.0
Developed Countries	4,527.4	1,146.6	1,545.4	1,013.1	779.4	1,175.0	10,186.9	1,004.2
Less Developed Countries	431.4	96.1	206.1	124.4	283.8	523.9	1,665.7	331.9
International Org.	136.2	5.5	25.9	45.0	29.9	32.9	275.4	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
GRAND TOTAL FMS	5,095.0	1,248.2	1,777.4	1,182.5	1,093.1	1,731.8	12,128.0	1,340.4

a/ Excludes Commercial Sales.

DELIVERIES OF FOREIGN MILITARY SALES BY FISCAL YEARS ^{a/}

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950-64	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1950-69
<u>East Asia & Pacific</u>							
Australia	136.3	30.8	66.2	78.6	127.8	113.0	552.7
China, Rep of	1.2	.8	1.3	4.4	10.9	13.5	32.2
Indochina	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	7.9
Indonesia	.4	-	.2	*	*	*	.6
Japan	66.4	25.1	18.8	14.1	41.3	12.4	178.1
Korea	.3	-	-	-	1.5	.7	2.5
Malaysia	*	-	.1	.4	10.7	1.1	12.4
New Zealand	3.6	3.0	9.1	18.9	9.1	11.6	55.3
Philippines	3.9	.5	.4	*	.4	.2	5.3
Singapore	-	-	-	-	.4	.5	.9
Thailand	1.2	*	*	*	*	-	1.3
Vietnam	*	*	-	-	*	*	*
East Asia Area **	1.1	*	.1	.2	*	.1	1.5
East Asia Total	222.3	60.2	96.2	116.7	202.1	153.3	850.8
<u>Near East & South Asia</u>							
Ceylon	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Greece	1.4	.4	.6	.8	3.5	11.4	18.1
India	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Iraq	1.9	.9	4.3	5.7	.2	*	13.1
Iran	1.2	12.9	52.2	38.9	56.7	94.9	256.8
Israel	4.3	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Jordan	1.9	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Lebanon	.3	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Pakistan	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Saudi Arabia	75.9	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ	Δ
Syria	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
Turkey	.2	*	.5	.3	.4	.4	1.8
NESA Area **	84.0	26.8	40.2	88.1	78.4	156.7	559.5
NESA Total	171.2	41.2	97.7	136.6	139.3	263.4	849.4
<u>Africa</u>							
Congo	-	-	1.0	.1	.3	*	1.4
Ethiopia	.6	-	.1	*	*	*	.7
Ghana	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
Liberia	1.1	*	.1	-	-	-	1.2
Libya	.3	.1	.2	.2	6.2	10.5	17.4
Morocco	-	-	*	5.6	1.3	2.7	9.7
Nigeria	.2	.2	*	*	*	*	.4
South Africa	.5	.3	1.9	*	.2	*	2.8
Tunisia	2.7	.1	*	*	*	-	2.8
United Arab Rep	.3	*	*	*	-	-	.3
Africa Total	5.6	.6	3.3	5.9	8.1	13.2	36.7

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000

** Includes classified data.

Δ Indicates classified data.

^{a/} Excludes Commercial Sales.

DELIVERIES OF FOREIGN MILITARY SALES BY FISCAL YEARS (Continued) ^{a/}

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950-64	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969	FY 1950-69
Europe							
Austria	Δ	Δ	4.1	1.8	2.3	1.0	Δ
Belgium	77.1	7.0	6.6	9.3	6.5	.6	107.0
Denmark	25.3	4.0	5.1	8.1	7.3	8.6	58.4
France	124.2	76.5	45.8	15.7	12.6	25.1	299.9
Germany	1,565.3	300.5	373.8	309.1	156.3	207.5	2,912.6
Iceland	*	-	-	-	*	-	*
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Italy	98.1	39.3	57.2	29.3	50.1	50.4	324.5
Luxembourg	.5	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	1.6
Netherlands	38.6	3.2	15.8	5.7	18.2	12.6	94.0
Norway	5.3	2.9	14.0	17.9	16.2	49.4	105.7
Portugal	4.0	.5	.2	.5	1.0	.6	6.9
Spain	2.6	5.2	12.0	15.5	13.5	14.6	63.4
Sweden	23.3	1.8	.9	1.9	8.4	1.0	37.3
Switzerland	13.0	21.8	7.9	3.1	5.7	8.7	60.1
United Kingdom	74.2	50.7	66.2	156.9	270.5	369.5	988.0
Yugoslavia	9.4	.6	.4	.3	-	11.3	21.9
Europe Area **	14.3	19.6	-	-	-	-	43.1
Europe Total	2,075.2	533.9	610.2	575.3	568.8	760.8	5,124.3
American Republics							
Argentina	46.4	1.9	.8	1.2	9.8	11.3	71.3
Bolivia	.5	*	.2	.1	*	*	.9
Brazil	17.0	3.5	13.3	6.1	15.7	17.7	73.2
Canada	588.4	45.0	37.7	30.7	17.9	28.0	747.6
Chile	14.0	.7	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.1	22.1
Colombia	10.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	11.1
Costa Rica	.9	-	-	*	-	-	.9
Cuba	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	4.5
Dominican Republic	1.4	*	*	.2	.1	-	1.8
Ecuador	2.5	*	*	.1	1.0	.2	3.8
El Salvador	.9	*	*	*	*	.4	1.3
Guatemala	.9	.5	.4	.2	.4	.1	2.4
Haiti	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Honduras	1.0	*	*	*	*	.1	1.1
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
Mexico	7.8	.5	.6	.5	.8	.1	10.4
Nicaragua	2.0	*	*	*	.1	*	2.2
Panama	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
Paraguay	.3	-	*	*	*	-	.4
Peru	20.5	1.0	3.5	1.6	4.7	.7	32.0
Uruguay	2.3	*	-	-	*	*	2.4
Venezuela	60.4	7.8	4.7	12.5	12.2	2.4	100.0
American Republics Total	782.3	61.0	62.9	55.2	65.2	63.3	1,089.7
International Organizations	88.4	6.1	4.1	17.8	26.1	47.9	190.3
GRAND TOTAL	3,345.0	703.0	874.5	907.4	1,009.5	1,301.8	8,141.2

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000

** Includes classified data.

Δ Indicates classified data.

^{a/} Excludes Commercial Sales.

SUMMARY OF SELECTED ITEMS ORDERED & DELIVERED UNDER FMS

Items	Total Ordered	Total Delivered	Undelivered 30 June 69
Attack A-1	146	146	-
Attack A-4	507	446	61
Bomber B-26	109	109	-
Other Bombers	149	149	-
Fighter F-4	186	-	186
Fighter F-5	149	90	59
Fighter F-8	42	42	-
Fighter F-47	57	57	-
Fighter F-51	118	118	-
Fighter F-86	375	367	8
Fighter F-100	17	17	-
Fighter F-104	137	127	10
Fighter F-111	24	1	23
Other Fighters	152	152	-
Search S-2	59	59	-
Patrol PBM	24	24	-
Patrol P-2	69	69	-
Other Search or Patrol Acft	41	41	-
Transport C-45	78	78	-
Transport C-47	95	95	-
Transport C-119	137	134	3
Transport C-130	150	140	10
Other Transport	99	99	-
Trainer T-6	635	635	-
Trainer T-33	326	326	-
Trainer T-37	86	64	22
Other Trainers	393	393	-
Helicopter UH-1	160	40	120
Helicopter CH-34	88	88	-
Other Helicopters	151	136	15
Utility & Observation Acft	28	10	18

Items	Total Ordered	Total Delivered	Undelivered 30 June 69
Light Cruisers	12	12	-
Destroyers	18	18	-
Destroyer (Missiles)	6	3	3
Destroyer Escorts	20	15	5
Submarines	9	9	-
Amphibious Ships	66	66	-
Mine Warfare Ships	23	23	-
Patrol Craft	15	14	1
Auxiliary Craft	70	68	2
Lighter Amphibians	305	300	5
Landing Craft Veh/Pers	30	30	-
Assault Boats	304	304	-
Landing Boats	147	147	-
Bridge Erection Boats	39	39	-
Other Boats	242	197	45
Bullpup Missiles	563	378	185
Hawk Missiles	632	632	-
Honest John Missiles	2,164	2,013	151
Matedor Missiles	24	24	-
Nike Missiles	1,524	1,524	-
Pershing Missiles	137	126	11
Polaris Missiles	102	102	-
Sergeant Missiles	195	195	-
Sidewinder Missiles	8,085	7,042	1,043
Sparrow Missiles	2,073	1,108	965
Tartar Missiles	733	531	202
Terrier Missiles	162	87	75
ENTAC Missiles	820	820	-
Tom Missiles	20	-	20
Target Missiles	15	15	-

Antitank Corp.

Anti-Tank